

The Daily Gazetteer.

NUM. 3146

MONDAY APRIL 2, 1744

Since our last arriv'd Two Mails from Flanders.

St. Julie in Abruzzo, March 18.

HE Spanish Army commanded by the Duke of Modena entered the Dominions of Naples Yesterday, and immediately broke down all the Bridges by which they passed over the Tronto. Prince Lobkowitz is but two Marches behint them; if he has Orders to invade this Kingdom, it's believed, that avoid the Mountains, he will turn off to the Right, take the Road of St. Germano.

From the Austrian Camp at Fermo, March, the 24th, 1744.

Prince Lobkowitz, who with the Bulk of his Army now follow'd General Brown at the Distance of about 10 Marches, arriv'd here on the 18th, caus'd a Camp to be mark'd out, and took Possession of it this Day. General Brown has harrass'd the Spaniards prodigiously. In a March of 100 Miles they never halted a Day; and last, they marched 25 Miles in 24 Hours. After they galled the Tronto, and were actually in the Kingdom of Naples, they did not think themselves safe, but stinced their Retreat till they encamped under the Town of Pescara; by which Means, they have left in all the Passes into the Neapolitan Territories; so that if we incline to invade them, there is nothing to stop us. We expect To-morrow a Reinforcement of 50 Men.

Naples, March 28. Count Bathiani arrived here two days ago from Bavaria, and has held several Conferences with General Count de Traun; the first of which is in the Queen's Presence, and the others at Count Strembergh's. Both those Generals will set out To-morrow for Bavaria; and the Army will take Field as soon as they arrive. All our Recruits will readily join their respective Corps, and then the Army Italy will be 30,000, that on the Rhine 91,200, that Bavaria 36,000, and the Corps in the Netherlands 100,000 complete, exclusive of the Garrisons in all Parts of His Majesty's Dominions; of which those in the Low Countries alone amount to 40,000 Men, and the single Garrison of Luxembourg to 15,000.

Paris, March 31. Last Sunday a grand Council of War was held in the King's Presence, wherein all the operations of the next Campaign were entirely settled. The Armies on the Rhine, and the Moselle, are to assemble at the same Time with that in Flanders. We propose to make Two Sieges at once, for which all the necessary preparations are making at Strasburgh and Cambrai; we conclude from thence, that the Places we are to invest are Friburgh and Mons. The Court is resolved to raise the Count de Saxe to the Rank of a Marshal of France; and this Resolution was taken, before we set out, putting himself at the Head of the Dunkirk Expedition. It is now destined to execute another secret Scheme, that is, for that Purpose, to have a separate Command of 35,000 Men. The young Chevalier de St. Georges now at the Bishop of Soissons, his Cousin's. We are here strongly of a new Tontine, to the Tune of 1,000,000 of Livres; and that next Week his Majesty will declare War against the Queen of Hungary and the King of Sardinia.

Hague, April 7. An Express is arrived with Advice, that Marshal Noailles is actually set out for the Army, all the French Forces are in Motion on the Side of Flanders. We have Letters from Naples, which say they are in a terrible Consternation. Count de Goges has written in very quick Terms to the King, and has told us, that sacrificing the Spanish Army is actually giving his own Dominions, and that Prince Lobkowitz has orders to invade them. Upon this, his Sicilian Majesty sent General Vieville, with 16,000 Men, to march immediately to Pescara, to join the Spanish Army. The Duke de la Ville, having informed the President of the Week, at his Court, was exceedingly surprised, to see the General, as much alarmed, as if the Fire of War had reach'd their own Territories, he was answered, that those who did not take care, when they saw their Neighbours Houses on fire, were seldom lucky enough to live their own; and that their High Mightinesses did more than fulfil their Treaties, which it was the Duty of every Power to do; and that his Court was enough apprized of the Obligations they were under, to be amazed at so just a Conduct as they

At the Court at St. James's, the 19th Day of March, 1744. Present the King's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

His Majesty's Declaration of War against the French King.

GEORGE R.

THE Troubles which broke out in Germany, on Account of the Succession of the late Emperor Charles the Sixth, having been begun, and carried on, by the Instigation, Assistance, and Support, of the French King, with a View to overturn the Balance of Power in Europe, and to extend the dangerous Influence of that Crown, in direct Violation of the solemn Guaranty of the Pragmatic Sanction given by him in the Year 1738, in Consideration of the Cession of Lorraine; and we having, on our Part, executed our Engagements for maintaining the Pragmatic Sanction, with that good Faith which is inseparable from us; and having opposed the Attempts made against the Dominions of the Queen of Hungary, we are not surprised, that our Conduct, in this Respect, should have drawn upon us the Resentment of the French King, who has found his ambitious Views, in a great Measure, disappointed, by the Assistance we have furnished to our Ally, unjustly attack'd by him; or that he should alledge it as a principal Reason for declaring War against us.

From the Time that we found ourselves obliged, for the Maintenance of the just Rights of our Subjects, to enter into a War with Spain; instead of observing a strict Neutrality, which we might have promised ourselves on the Part of the French King, from whom we were even founded by Treaty to have demanded Assistance, he has given Encouragement and Support to our Enemies, by conniving at his Subjects acting, as Privateers, under Spanish Commissions, both in Europe and America; and by sending, in the Year 1740, a strong Squadron into the American Seas, in order to prevent us from prosecuting the just War which we were carrying on against Spain in those Parts: And we have the most authentic Proof, that an Order was given to the Commander of the French Squadron, not only to act in a hostile Manner against our Ships, either jointly with the Spaniards, or separately; but even to concert Measures with our Enemies, for attacking one of our principal Dominions in America; a Duplicate of that Order, dated the 7th of October 1740, having fallen into the Hands of the Commander in Chief of our Squadron in the West Indies.

This injurious Proceeding was greatly aggravated by the French Minister at our Court, having declared, on Occasion of sending the said Squadron, that the French King was very far from having any Design or Intention of breaking with us.

The same offensive Conduct was continued, on the Part of the French King, towards us, by his Squadron in the Mediterranean, in the Year 1741, joining with, and protecting the Ships of our Enemies, in Sight of our Fleet, which was preparing to attack them.

These unwarrantable Proceedings: The notorious Breach of Treaties, by repairing the Fortifications, and erecting new Works at Dunkirk: The open Hostilities lately committed against our Fleet in the Mediterranean: The Affront and Indignity offered to us, by the Reception of the Son of the Pretender to our Crown, in the French Dominions: The Embarkation, actually made at Dunkirk, of a considerable Body of Troops, notoriously designed for an Invasion of this Kingdom in Favour of the Pretender to our Crown; and the sending a Squadron of French Ships of War into the Channel, to support the said Embarkation and Invasion, will be lasting Monuments of the little Regard had, by the French Court, for the most solemn Engagements, when the Observance of them is inconsistent with Interest, Ambition, or Resolution.

We cannot omit taking Notice of the unjust Insinuations, contained in the French King's Declaration of War against us, with Respect to the Convention made at Hanover, in October 1741. That Convention regarding our Electorate only, had no Relation to our Conduct, as King of Great Britain. The Allegations concerning it, are groundless and injurious: our Proceedings, in that Respect, having been perfectly consistent with that good Faith which we have always made the Rule of our Actions.

It is unnecessary to mention the Objections made to the Behaviour of our Ministers in Foreign Courts; since it is notorious, that the principal View and Object of the Negotiations of the French Ministers in the several Courts of Europe, have been, either to stir up intestine Commotions in the Countries where they resided, or to

TRADUCTION.

Declaration de Guerre de sa Majesté contre le Roi Très-Chrétien.

GEORGE R.

OMME les Troubles, qui se sont élevés en Allemagne au Sujet de la Succession du feu Empereur Charles VI, ont été commençés et continués par l'Instigation, Aide, et Soutien du Roy Très-Chrétien, en vue d'étendre sa dangereuse Influence, et de renverser tout Équilibre en Europe; et cela en Violation directe de la Garantie solennelle qu'il avoit donné à la Sanction Pragmatique, l'Année 1738, pour Paix de la Lorraine: Et comme nous, de notre Côté, avons, avec la Bonne-Foye dont nous ne nous écartons jamais, executé nos Engagements pour le maintien de la Sanction Pragmatique, en nous opposant aux attentats formés contre les États de la Reine d'Hongrie: Nous ne sommes point surpris, que notre Conduite à cet égard nous ait attiré le Ressentiment du Roy Très-Chrétien, (voyant ses ambitieux Desseins fustes, in grande Partie par l'Assistance, que nous avions donnée à notre Allié si injustement attaqué par lui) ni qu'il en fasse le Motif principal de la Guerre qu'il nous déclare.

Dès le Tems que nous nous trouvâmes obligés d'entrer en Guerre avec l'Espagne pour le Maintien des justes Droits de nos Sujets, le Roi Très-Chrétien, loin d'observer une exacte Neutralité, comme nous aurions dû nous y attendre de sa Part, puisque les Traitées l'obligoient même à nous secourir, il a encouragé et aidé nos Ennemis, en connivant à ce que ses Sujets agissent en Armateurs contre les nôtres, sous des Commissions Espagnoles, tant en Europe qu'en Amerique, et en envoyant, en l'Année 1740, une forte Escadre dans les Mers d'Amerique, à fin de nous empêcher de poursuivre la juste Guerre dans laquelle nous y étions engagés avec l'Espagne. Et nous avons la Preuve la plus authentique, que le Commandant de l'Escadre Francoise avoit un Ordre express, non seulement d'agir Hostilement contre nos Vaisseaux, soit conjointement avec les Espagnols, soit Separément, Mais de concerter même des Mesures avec eux pour attaquer une de nos Principales Colonies; Un double de cet Ordre, daté le 7 Octobre, 1740, étant tombé entre les Mains du Commandant en Chef de notre Escadre dans les Indes Occidentales.

Un Procédé si injurieux fut aggravé encore par la Déclaration, qui nous fut faite par le Ministre de France à notre Cour, à l'Occasion de l'Envoy de la dite Escadre, Savoir, que le Roi Très-Chrétien étoit très éloigné de toute Intention ou Pensée de rompre avec nous.

Le Roi Très-Chrétien persifla dans la même Conduite offensante envers nous par son Escadre dans la Méditerranée en 1741. laquelle se joignit avec les Vaisseaux de nos Ennemis, et les protégea à la vue de notre Flotte, qui se préparoit à l'attaquer.

Tous ces Procépés insolubles; l'Infraction manifeste des Traitées, en rebâtissant les anciens Ouvrages, et en construisant de nouveaux, à Dunkerque; les Hostilités ouvertes commises en dernier lieu contre notre Flotte dans la Méditerranée; l'Insulte qui nous a été faite en recevant dans les États de France le Fils du Pretendant à notre Couronne; l'Embarquement actuel fait à Dunkerque d'un Corps consépable de Troupes, notamment destiné à envahir ce Royaume en faveur du Pretendant à notre Couronne; et l'Envoy d'une Escadre Francoise dans la Manche pour soutenir le dit Embarquement, et la dite Invasion; feront des Monumens permanens du peu d'Égard que la Cour de France a pour les Engagements, les plus solennels, lorsque leur Observation ne s'accorde pas avec son Intérêt, avec son Ambition, ou avec son Ressentiment.

Nous ne pouvons passer sous Silence, les injustes Insinuations contenues dans la Declaration de Guerre du Roi Très-Chrétien contre nous, touchant la Convention faite à Hanovre, en Octobre, 1741, laquelle ne regardoit que notre Electorat, n'avoit aucun Rapport avec notre Conduite, comme Roi de la Grande Bretagne. Ce qu'on avance à ce sujet est également injurieux et maladroit; Nos procédés à cet égard, ayant été parfaitement conformes à la Bonne-Foy, qui est, et sera toujours, la Règle constante de nos Actions.

Il seroit superflu de répondre aux Plaintes faites contre la Conduite de nos Ministres, dans les Cours étrangères; étant notoire, que le But et l'Objet principal des Negociations des Ministres de France, dans les diverses Cours de l'Europe, a été ou d'exciter des Commotions intestines, là où ils résidoient, ou de faire

Great Differences and Misunderstandings between them
and their respective Allies.

The Charge of Piracy, Cruelty, and Barbarity, against
our Ships of War, is equally unjust and unbecoming; and
we have all such Proceedings so much in Abhorrence,
that, if any Practices of that Nature had been made ap-
pear to us, we should have taken effectual Care to put
a Stop to them, and to have punished the Offenders in
the severest Manner.

We being therefore indispensably obliged to take up
Arms, and entirely relying on the Help of Almighty
God, who knows the Uprightness of our Intentions,
have thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare, War
against the French King; and we will, in Pursuance of
such Declaration; vigorously prosecute the same by Sea
and Land; being assured of the ready Concurrence and
Assistance of all our loving Subjects in so just a Cause:
And we do hereby will and require our Generals, and
Commanders of our Forces, our Commissioners for Ex-
ecuting the Office of High Admiral of Great Britain, our
Lieutenants of our several Counties, Governors of our
Forts and Garrison, and all other Officers under them, by
Sea and Land, to do and execute all Acts of Hostility in
the Prosecution of this War against the said French King,
his Vassals and Subjects, and to oppose their Attempts;
Willing and requiring all our Subjects to take Notice of
the same whom we henceforth strictly forbid to hold
any Correspondence or Communication with the Sub-
jects of the French King: And we do hereby command
our own Subjects, and advertise all other Persons, of
what Nation soever, not to transport or carry any Sol-
diers, Arms, Powder, Ammunition, or other Contra-
band Goods, to any of the Territories, Lands, Plan-
tations, or Countries of the said French King; de-
claring, that whatsoever Ship or Vessel shall be met
withal, transporting or carrying any Soldiers, Arms,
Powder, Ammunition, or other Contra-band Goods, to
any of the Territories, Lands, Plantations or Countries
of the said French King, the same being taken, shall be
condemned as good and lawful Prize. And whereas
there are remaining in our Kingdoms divers of the Sub-
jects of the French King, we do hereby declare our
Royal Intention to be, that all the French Subjects, who
shall demean themselves dutifully towards us, shall be
safe in their Persons and Estates.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the Twenty Ninth
Day of March, 1744, in the Seventeenth Year of
our Reign.

God save the King.

HOME PORTS.

Deal, March 30. Wind S. Yesterday Afternoon his
Majesty's Ships Captain, Monmouth, and Prince of Wales,
sailed to the Westward. Came down the Wager, Ray-
mond, and the Gascoyne, Stevens, both for East-India; and
the Farnley, Boulton, for Gibraltar; the Sally, Lane,
for Virginia; the Warrington, Cooke, and the Edward
and Mary, Littler, both for Liverpool; and remain with
the Suffolk, Sir John Norris, Northumberland, Anglesey,
Kinsale, Anna and Scipio Fireships, and Dispatch Tender;
the Ruby, West, for Virginia; the Upton, Spencer, and
the Carter, Malton, both for Maryland; the Squirrel,
Murrell, for Africa; and the Cleeve, Rice, for Falmouth.
Just brought to the Downs, a French Sloop from Rot-
terdam bound to Dieppe, taken by his Majesty's Ship
Dreadnought.

Deal, March 31. Wind N. N. W. Sailed this Morn-
ing his Majesty's Ships Northumberland and Anglesey,
with the East-India Ships, and the Outward-bound.
Came down the Leopard, Hardy, and the Duke of Rich-
mond, Joad, both for Mahon. Remains the Suffolk,
Anna and Scipio Fireships.

Gravesend, March 30. Passed by the Friendship, Rus-
sian, from Faro.

Arrived at several Ports.

At Jamaica, the King's Meadow, Mansfield, and two
others, from London.

At Carolina, the Friends Adventure, Duffell, from
Bristol.

At Dublin, the Jenkins, Somerset, the London Mer-
chant, Hill, the Dawkins, Taylor, and the Webster, Ste-
vens, all from London.

At Milford, the Holland, Elgate, from London for
Bristol.

At Bristol, the Barbados Merchant, Leicester, from
Carolina.

At Ransgate, the Daniel, Martyn, from Carolina.

In the Downs, the Ranger, Laughton, from New-
England; and the Pembroke Sloop, —, from Cape
Fare.

LONDON.

There are Letters by the Lisbon Mail, which say, that
one of his Majesty's 20 Gun Ships, has taken and carry'd
into Gibraltar a Register Ship, worth 2 or 300,000 £.

naître des Méfintelligences entre ces Courts, et leurs Alliés
respectifs.

Le Reproche de Piraterie, de Crasuté, et d'Inhumanité, fait à nos Vaisseaux de Guerre, est aussi injuste que
meilleur; et nous avons tellement en Horreur tous Pro-
cédés pareils, que, si aucune Peinture le moins du Monde,
fondue avoir pu nous en être portée, nous n'aurions pas
tardé à y mettre Ordre efficacement, et à faire un Ex-
emple des coupables.

Nous voyant donc indispensablement obligés à prendre
les Armes, et nous reposant pleinement sur l'Assistance du
Dieu Tout-Puissant, qui connaît la Droiture de nos Intentions,
nous trouvons bon de déclarer, et par les Présentes
déclarons, la Guerre contre le Roi Très-Chrétien; et en
Conséquence de cette Déclaration, nous poursuivrons vi-
goureusement la dite Guerre, par Mer et par Terre, très-as-
sûrés que nous sommes du prompt et cordial Concours de
tous nos bons Sujets dans une si juste Cause. Requerons
par les Présentes, et enjoignons aux Généraux et Comman-
dans de nos Armées; à nos Commissaires ordonnés pour
exécuter la Charge de Grand Amiral de la Grande Bretagne, aux Gouverneurs de nos Provinces, aux Gou-
verneurs de nos Forts et Places; et à tous nos autres
Officiers et Soldats servant sous eux, tant par Mer que
par Terre, de commercer et exercer tous Actes d'Hostilité;
en poursuivant cette Guerre contre le dit Roi Très-Chrétien,
ses Vassaux et Sujets, et de s'opposer à leurs
Attentats et Entreprises. Requerant, et enjoignant à tous
nos Sujets, d'en prendre Connaissance; et leur défen-
dant très expressément d'entretenir de formes aucune
Correspondence ou Communication avec les Sujets du
Roi Très-Chrétien. Ordonnons en outre à tous nos
propres Sujets, et avertissons toutes Personnes quelcon-
ques, de quelle Nation qu'elles soient, de ne mesurer, ni
transporter aucunes Troupes, Poudre, Armes, Ammu-
nitions, ou autres Marchandises de Contrebande, à su-
cun des Territoires, Pays, ou Plantations du dit Roi
Très-Chrétien; déclarant que tous Vassaux, ou Bati-
mens, qui se trouveront mesurer, ou transporter, aucunes
Troupes, Poudre, Armes, Ammunitions, ou autres Mar-
chandises de Contrebande à au un des Territoires, Pays,
ou Plantations du dit Roi Très-Chrétien, étant saisis,
seront jugés être de bonne Prize. Mais comme il y a
dans nos Royaumes, plusieurs des Sujets du Roi Très-
Chrétien, nous déclarons que notre Intention est, que
tous les Sujets de France, qui se comporteront envers
nous selon le Devoir, seront et demeureront assurés, en
leurs Biens et en leurs Personnes. Donné à notre Cour
à St. James's, le 29. Jour de Mars, 1744. et de notre
Règne le Dixseptième.

The Right Hon. Sir John Norris, Admiral and Com-
mander in Chief of his Majesty's Fleet, arrived at Deal
on Saturday Morning, and was expected at his House
in Town last Night.

His Highness the Duke of Arumbergh having entirely
settled the Operations of the Campaign here, will spec-
cally take upon him the Command of the Austrian Forces,
which are to open it in Flanders.

Yesterday the Rev. Dr. Delaney preached before his
Majesty, &c. at the Chapel Royal at St. James's.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Mr. Davis,
Serjeant Major in the First Regiment of Foot Guards,
to be a Lieutenant of Marines in Col. Lowther's Regi-
ment.

Yesterday the Right Rev. Dr. John Thomas, Bishop
of Lincoln; the Right Rev. Dr. Samuel Lyle, Bishop of
St. Asaph; and the Right Reverend Dr. Richard Trevor,
Bishop of St. David's, were consecrated by his Grace the
Archbishop of Canterbury, at his Palace at Lambeth,
with the usual Formality.

Saturday Morning last, about Three o'Clock, her Grace
the Duchess of Portland was safely deliver'd of a Son,
at his Grace's House in Privy-Garden, Whitehall.

To Morrow both Houses of Parliament will meet,
pursuant to their last Adjournment.

The Coal Merchants have rais'd the Price of Coals to
Forty Shillings a Chaldron.

BANKRUPT.

Thomas Bostocke, late of Sandbach, in the County
of Chester, Butcher.

High Water this Day	Morning at London-Bridge.	Evening at London-Bridge.
Bank Stock, 142 1-half.	India, 169, to 170, to 169 3-4ths.	169, to 170, to 169 3-4ths.
New ditto, 107 to 3-8ths to 1-4th.	Old Annuity, 108 3-4ths.	108 3-4ths.
70 1-half to 3-4ths.	Ditto 1743, 90 1-half to 3-4ths.	90 1-half to 3-4ths.
Seven per Cent. Loan, Nothing done.	Five per Cent. ditto.	Five per Cent. ditto.
Royal Assurance, 75 1-half.	Nothing done.	Nothing done.
London Assurance, 11 1-half.	India Bonds, 11. Premium,	India Bonds, 11. Premium,
Bank Circulation, 11 5s. Prem.	Sat. Tallies, Nothing done.	Sat. Tallies, Nothing done.
Nothing done.	Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders,	Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders,
Nothing done.	Nothing done.	Nothing done.
Nothing done.	Million Bank, Nothing done.	Million Bank, Nothing done.
	Equivalent, Nothing done.	Equivalent, Nothing done.

Bank Stock, 142 1-half. India, 169, to 170, to
169 3-4ths. South Sea, 103. Old Annuity, 108 3-4ths.

New ditto, 107 to 3-8ths to 1-4th. Three per Cent.

90 1-half to 3-4ths. Ditto 1743, 90 1-half to 3-4ths.

Seven per Cent. Loan, Nothing done.

Royal Assurance, 75 1-half.

London Assurance, 11 1-half.

India Bonds, 11. Premium,

Bank Circulation, 11 5s. Prem.

Sat. Tallies, Nothing done.

Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders,

Nothing done.

Three per Cent. ditto, Nothing done.

Million Bank, Nothing done.

Equivalent, Nothing done.

For the Benefit of Doctor CLANCY,
At the THEATRE-ROYAL in Drury-Lane.

This Day, being the Second of April,
Will be Revived the Celebrated TRAGEDY of
OEDIPUS, King of THEBES,
The Part of TIRESIAS, the blind Prophet,
be performed by DOCTOR CLANCY;
Who has lost his Sight.

This Gentleman being deprived, by his Misfortune, of the
Advantage of following his Profession, and is the Victim
he had produc'd for the Stage, could not be brought over
Seafon, the Matter of the Play-house has been to him a
favour given with a Benefit Night: It is therefore done,
as this will be the first Instance of any Person laid aside
by a heavy Deprivation, performing on the Stage, the Name
and Protection of a BRITISH AUDIENCE.

TICKETS may be had at the Temple-Exchange, Cen-
tral Coffee-house, at Tom's Coffee-house in Cornhill; and at St. James's
Coffee-house.

For Sale by the Candle,
ON Wednesday the 4th of April, 1744,
at Lloyd's Coffee-House in Lombard street, at Two
o'Clock at Noon.

The Good Ship ST. THOMAS, with Twenty large
Guns, a compleat Ship for a Privateer, an excellent
Sailor, Square Stern'd, Foreign built, and sheathed, has
then 330 Tons, more or less, with very good Dimensions,
well found, now lying in the Great Wet Dock, Abraford,
pin, late Commander.

Inventories to be seen on board the said Ship, and the
Place of Sale.

N.B. At the Desire of several Gentlemen, this Ship
is put into Mr. Bird's Dry Dock, for the Convenience of view-
ing her Bottom.

To be Sold by SAMUEL BROOKS, Broker.

Next Thursday will be Published,
Price Nine Shillings, new'd, in FOLIO,
THE TRIAL in Ejectment at Law
between CAMPBELL CRAIG, Esq; and others, Plaintiff
and JAMES ANNESLEY, Esq; and others, Defendants.

The Right Hon. RICHARD Earl of ANGLE-
DEFFENDANT.

Before the Barons of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer
Ireland, begun on Friday, Nov. 11, 1743, and continued
several Adjournments to Friday the 25th of the said Month
Containing the whole Evidence as deliver'd by the Plaintiff
with all the Speeches and Arguments of the Judges, and the
Council; corrected and revised by themselves. Permitted
the Permission of the Right Hon. the Lord Grafton, BOWES,
the Hon. Mr. Baron MOUNTNEY, and the Hon. Mr.
Baron DAWSON.

Printed for J. and P. Knapton, T. Longman, C. Davis, and A. Millar.

This Day is Published,
[Price Sixpence]
The CANDID READER:
OR,

A Modest, yet Unanswerable APOLoGy for
ALL BOOKS

That ever Were, or possibly Can be wro-
tten in Dublin, Printed: London, Reprinted, for M. Cooper,
the Globe in Pater-noster Row.

This Day is Published,
In Small OCTAVO, correspondent to the Author's
Works,

The DUNCIA
COMPLETE.

Corrected throughout, and Illustrated with
HEROES.

With all the Additions to the POEM and NOTE
VOL. III. PART I. to be had Separate, or with the
Part. Price Three Shillings.

Printed for R. Dodley, in Pall-mall; and Sold by M. Cooper,
in Pater-noster Row.

This Day is Published,
(Price 1 s. 6d.)

THE COMPLAINT: OR, NIGHT
THOUGHTS. Night the Sixth.
Reclaimed, in Two Parts. Containing the Notes, and
Importance of Immortality. Part I. Wherein many
other Things, Glory and Riches are particularly dis-
cussed.

Humbly Inscribed to the Right Hon. Henry Pelham, Esq;
Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the
Exchequer.

Printed for R. Dodley, at Tully's Head, in Pall-mall; and
Sold by M. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater-noster Row.

This Day is Published,
In Two Volumes OCTAVO,
(Price 10 s. Half-Bound)

THE ODES, EPODES, and CARMES
culaire of HORACE: in Latin and English. With
numerous Notes, collected from his best Latin and French Com-
mentators.

By the Rev. Mr. PHILIP FRANCIS.

Printed for A. Millar, opposite Catherine-street in the
Strand.